The Breach in the Southern Railway Association Is Permanent.

Letter from President Smith, of the L. & N., to Receiver Felton that Almost Caused a Duel.

When the Louisville & Nashville road withdrew from the Southern Railway and Steamship Association recently, President Smith, of the L & N., sent a letter to Receiver Felton, of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific company, scoring the latter unmercifully. At one time a duel was imminent. The letter was made public yesterday. The hot shot that Mr. Smith pours into Mr. Felton is withering in its severity. In his letter President Smith begins by setting out the terms of the agreement under which the railroads entered the association, by which they are solemnly bound not to reduce the rates agreed on, by rebates, drawbacks, combinations, rebilling or any other device whatsoever. Then, without further preface, he declares:

"It is because of the frequent, flagrant and persistent disregard of this section and the obligations and duties it imposes on every member of the association that I am induced to take the action of which I now notify you. I will not myself violate this silpulation, and cannot, consistently with my sense of official duty, permit the corporation of which I am the chief executive to suffer any longer from practices

which this agreement was made to prohibit and which I cannot sanction or permit.' Mr. Smith declares that the L. & N. has always faithfuly carried out rate agreements and when it made any reductions they were publicly made and the same to everybody alike. Continuing, he said: "So reckless has the management of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific company grown in its determination to divert business from the L. & N. that the reshipping rules are set at naught; expense bills and bills of lading, designed to show the original point of shipment, are manu-factured and doctored so that shipments are made to appear to have originated at one point when they originated at another; one class of grade is reshipped on doctored expense bills and bills of lad-

ing covering another, and all manner of

questionable and rascally practices known or to be conceived are indulged in," terest, warm in their nature and to the very point: "I forbear to characterize the conduct of one who solemnly agreed to maintain certain rates, entertaining at the very time he made such agreement a deliberate intention to violate it. But, if one acted in good faith in making such agreement and afterward desires to retire from it, every consideration of justice and fair play requires that he should openly notify with whom the agreement was made of his intention to cancel it, instead of secretly diverting the traffic of competitors who have been induced to trust to his honesty and good faith. * No matter what has been done or what may be done to conceal the existing conditions, the fact remains that rates from the East have at no time during the past two years been maintained; that they have been secretly cut by lines, members of the association, and that an open war of rates is imminent by reason of these rates manipulations.

• In viewing the subject it may be truthfully said that the rates on cotton are in the hands of a few men; that these few men have been enriched and enabled to extend this business at the expense o transportation companies, and greatly to the detriment of other shippers who are unable to compete with the favored few.

. . I cannot comprehend how any reputable manager, be he soliciting agent general freight agent, traffic manager, general manager, president or receiver, can liberately enter into an agreement to maintain rates and then deliberately vio-late such an agreement. * * At the same time I am well aware that some people recognize a strange and unjustifi-able code, which permits a man who would scorn to lie and cheat in his own personal affairs, to find excuse of some kind when ne commits such crimes against morality n his capacity as the agent or representa-

Any one reading this can see why Mr. Felton's friends spoke of a duel. President mith says, in withdrawing from the as-ociation: "I do not believe that any consideration would justify me in pursuing the methods of lying, cheating and steal-ing, which seem to be so prevalent."

In speaking of the violations of the agreement, he says: "Sometimes such secret rebates are disguised under the form of a switching charge, or a drayage charge * * The experiences of some of the subordinate officials in devising methods for secretly violating agreements is only equaled by his skill in denying or concealing the facts. . . In fact it is well lerstood that some of the subordinate officials originally secured their positions and have held them, and procured promotion solely because of their great skill in devising and concealing irregular methods to secure traffic. * * When he could no longer deceive his services were dispensed

"I beg leave to assure you that it is not the intention of the L & N. upon severing its connection with your association to enter into a war of rates. On the contrary, it is not only ready, but anxious, to agree with its competitors, either in or out o the association, upon just and reasonable rates, and to maintain them, but it will reserve the right to meet by open reduction of its rates any reduction made secretly or otherwise by its competitors in violation

After this letter it can be easily seen that President Smith's withdrawal is bonafide, and that all attempts to force him to remain in the association will be unsuc-

The Future of the I., D. & W. A court official, in speaking of the future of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western, said he thought the second mortgage bondholders would appear before the 10th of May and ask the court to set aside the order for a resale of the road on that date and pay the money into court which was bid in the previous sale, \$2,410,000, and on which a deposit of \$50,000 was forfeited and is still held by the court for failure to perform the conditions of the first sale, when the second mortgage bondholders bid in the road. Since the previous sale money matters have eased up somewhat, the second mortgage bondholders are getting into shape to carry out the first deal, and the court official thought the judge would be willing, should the second mortgage bondholders put up the \$2,410,000, with the accrued interest, to set aside the order for resale of the road, as this would save to them the \$50,000 forfeit and would enable to proceed with the deal, through which the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton would secure control of the property. Should the court do so, the first mortgage indholders could not, with good reason object, as they would get every dollar owed them by the L. D. & W. Company. Should the foreclosure sale proceed, the first mortgage bondholders, for self-protection, would bid it in, and then have to go through all the forms of leasing or selling the road.

Yesterday's Meetings. The Indianapolis division of the Association of Railway Superintendents held its annual meeting yesterday, and elected as president for the coming year F. G. Darlington, of the Pennsylvania lines; vice president, George Bender, of the Big Four lines; secretary and treasurer, G. B. Staats, of the Indianapolis & Vincennes. Most of the business transacted was in hearing and approving reports. There was a lengthy discussion over appointing at Indianapolis a joint car inspector, and it resulted in the selection of A. Galloway, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, and George T. Jarvis, of the Lake Erie & Western, as a committee to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting. Steps were also taken to formulate a plan by which the roads shall, when transferring cars to another

road, give its weight on delivery. Indiana Car-service Association yesterday held its quarterly meeting. Of the twenty-three roads in the association tifwere represented. The meeting was very harmonious. Since Jan. 1 agents of the car-service association at this point have collected the demurrage charges, and the work has been much more satisfactory. but one case of delinquency since Jan. being reported, and the general understanding is that demurrage charges uncollected before the 1st of January, over which there was a good deal of squabbling at the lest annual meeting, be wiped off the slate. The other business transacted was of a routine

Extending the Old "Midland." Active work was begun yesterday on the proposed extension of the Chicago & Southand Harry Crawford's cars will soon enter

CANNOT BE REPAIRED posed route. Mr. Crawford has refused to affirm or deny the rumor that his road had been absorbed by Calvin Brice or the Lake Erie & Western company.

> Personal, Local and General Notes. The Illinois steel rail plant at South Chicago will resume work next week with 2,000

Thomas Noonan, general manager of the Central States Dispatch, to-day goes to New York to be absent a week. The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned last month \$87,753, a decrease as compared with February, 1893, of \$27,094. A New York Central official says there must soon be an improvement in traffic or a general reduction in wages of employes. A grievance committee of the firemen on the Big Four road waited on J. Q. Van Winkle, general superintendent, on Tues-

D. F. Edwards, general passenger agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, has appointed J. C. Winan city ticket agent at It is stated that the Nickel-plate has about decided to declare its boycott of the Santa Fe road off. The trouble arose over

a year ago. W. W. Peabody, vice president and gen-eral manager of the Baltimore & Onio Ohio Southwestern, has gone to California, to be absent a month. Major Mauk, a veteran passenger conductor on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chi-

cago, who has been seriously ill, was yesterday reported much better. It is stated that three passenger conductors on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road are to be dismissed as a result of spotters working on the lines.

Norman Beckley, formerly general manager of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan, is in poor health, and, accompanied by his wife, has gone to Eureka Springs. The Big Four Gazette for March is out, and is unusually bright and newsy, besides setting out the interests of the Big Four road in an admirable manner. The Brotherhood of Telegraphers will

hold their next annual meeting in May at Denver. The local division will, at its next meeting, select delegates to attend the meet-Oscar Murray, vice president and freight traffic manager of the Big Four lines, returned on Tuesday from an extended Western trip and last night left for New

York E. R. Darlow, late assistant to General Superintendent Hill, of the Vandalia, will go to Terre Haute April 1 to take a posi-tion in the office of General Manager Wil-

The Jacksonville Southeastern has announced a cut of from \$27 to \$25,65 from Peoria to El Paso, making the through rate because the sum of the locals made only \$25.65. George A. Smith retires to-day as general agent of the Evansville & Terre Haute.

and on April 1 will become general agent of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, with headquarters at Decatur. The conference between the employes of the Union Pacific and President Clarke, representing the receivers of the company. appointed by the federal court, will com-

mence at Omaha to-day. The gross earnings of 123 roads for February were \$32,454,502, a decrease as pared with February last year of \$1,654,203. For January and February the same roads this year fell behind \$9,605,851. Capt. G. J. Grammar has returned from New York, where he has been for some weeks, and it is said he could, if he would, give some interesting points regarding the Big Four-Chicago & Eastern Illinois deal. M. J. Hefferman, chairman of the federated brotherhoods of the Big Four lines,

was in the city yesterday arranging to se-

cure transportation to the annual meeting

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engi-

There is no foundation for the report that Charles Nellson is to return to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton as general superintendent. President Woodford is more than pleased with his present corps of officers.

J. B. Pullen, general bridge supervisor of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, is in the market for thirty-three bridges of difforent lengths. It is the intention of the company to renew all bridges on its lines in the next eighteen months.

The Baltimore & Ohio opened its new route through Harper's Ferry on Monday. The improvement includes two miles of new double track, a tunnel 875 feet in length and a new iron bridge over the Potomac river 1,000 feet in length.

Hereafter it will be a more difficult thing to recover damages in case of fires caused by the sparks of a locomotive, as the Supreme Court has decided that negligence on the part of the rallroad company must be shown, even where it appears that the escaping spark caused the loss. The paymasters are on their regular

monthly rounds, and inquiry shows that their pay rolls are now about 30 per cent. department which has not been affected by the economies the roads have introduced in the last twelve months.

During the eight months that B. S. Sutton had charge of the Cairo division of the Big Four he made a saving of over \$48,600, as compared with the eight months of the preceding year. About one-half of this was in maintenance of way, the remainder being in traffic transportation, station force, etc. The city of Hammond, Ind., instituted suit against the Chicago & Erie for running its trains through the city limits at too high speed, the city ordinance flxing six miles an hour as the limit. Judge Gillett decided in favor of the railroad company on the grounds that the ordinance was unreasonable in its restrictions.

The Wabash earned in the first week of March \$225,600, a decrease as compared with the same week of 1893 of \$39,100; the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, \$47,666, a decrease this year of \$12,319; the Lake Erie & Western, \$64,155, a decrease this year of \$12,104; the Evansville & Terre Haute, \$22,-127, a decrease this year of \$2,657.

A short time ago D. Donough, general ticket agent at the Union Station, was ordered to dismiss two ticket sellers. James McCrea, president of the company, afte investigating, ordered that the force in the ticket office should be retained, and satisfiel himself that no ticket office in the country where so much business is trans-acted is handled more economically. The stockholders of the Paoria & Pekir Union, at their annual meeting, elected as

directors J. A. Barnard, general manager of the Peoria & Eastern; George Bradbury, general manager of the Lake Erie & Western; H. L. Magee, general superintendent of the Wabash, and C. H. Boswell, receiver the Jacksonville Southeastern. There will be a meeting on the first week in next month to elect a president.

There is some talk among Western Pas-

senger Association lines of requesting

Chairman Caldwell to order a boycott on the Union Pacific. Notwithstanding the denials of that line, it is held responsible for most of the existing demoralization in California traffic. The boycott sentiment has not become active as yet, and nothing has been said to Chairman Caldwell on the subject, but there is a chance that it will be laid before him within a week or so. The Kentucky Union railway, extending from Lexington to Jackson, a distance of ninety-four miles, and penetrating the coal and timber lands of eastern Kentucky, was sold at Louisville yesterday under decree of the United States Circuit Court. The only bid was by J. Kennedy, Tod & Co., of New York, representing the first mortgage bondholders, who offered the "upset" price fixed by the court—\$1,000,000. The road was knocked down at this figure. Passenger men interested say there is no immediate danger of a collapse of the Western Passenger Association, as, in one sense, it is stronger than before the Santa Fe withdrew, as the worst is known, no other road showing a disposition to withdraw, and the Santa Fe is punished as

alization would become much more univer-No announcement was made yesterday of the settlement of the trouble between the Atchison and Southern Pacific. It may be announced almost any day, however, now that matters have been restored to the status of Sept. 1. Vice President Rob-inson says that the Atchison has no immediate intention of withdrawing from the Western Freight Association because of the resolutions condemning the Atchison, passed some time since by that body. The trouble

much by low rates as are its competitors.

If the association were dissolved each road

would be fighting the other, and the demor-

not over, however. The block system put in use on the Chi cago, Milwaukee & St. Paul on Monday between Chicago and Omaha is said to be superior to that of either the New York Central or the Pennsylvania lines. The signals work automatically, and in case of accidental breakage of levers or wires they are so arranged that the danger signal will be at once displayed. Before allowing a train to pass the operator must report from the station in advance that the preceding train has passed that station. There are now 1,200 miles of the C., M. & St. P. equipped with block signals.

His Chimney Didn't Come Down. William Barnum, a grocer at the corner of New Jersey and Market streets, a few days ago, built an addition to his store. The newly-built chimney was not substantial, and he was ordered to tear it down by Building Inspector Pendergast. He did not heed the order. Yesterday he was areastern railroad from Anderson to Muncie, rested by patrolman McClellan. The chimney has since been torn down.

the latter city. The work was begun at the
Anderson end of the line. A large force of
men will soon be at work all along the pro-Commercial travelers invariably provide

BAD FOR THE SALOONS

Supreme Court Refuses to Further Hear the Stehlin Case.

The Temperance People Gain a Big Victory in the Persistent Fight Made by Colonel Ritter.

The famous Stehlin saloon case, which has been dragged into prominence again recently by a war of briefs between attorney John W. Kern, representing the saloon people, and Eli F. Ritter, representing the complaining residents of the locality in which the objectionable saloon was started, was finally disposed of yesterday by the Supreme Court overruling Stehlin's motion for a rehearing. This action is a victory for the property owners who brought the suit and for their attorney, whose cognomen appears to be a lucky one in this litigation as well as in the slang

parlance of the day. The court has passed upon the subject three times. John H. Stehlin opened a saloon on College avenue, adjoining the property of Mary E. Haggard, the plaintiff, who took the position at court that the saloon depreciated the value of the property. The Supreme Court at first decided the controversy in favor of Stehlin. Judge Mc-Cabe, in a rehearing of the case, decided in favor of Mrs. Haggard. The court yesterday, without an opinion, declined to reopen the case. Thus the court holds that where it is shown that a saloon depreciates property a process at law to secure damages is proper. This action is regarded by the liquor men as a heavy blow to their interests.

COST OF BAD STREETS. Mrs. Martha Neighbours Gets a Verdict Against the City.

Martha J. Neighbours, of No. 151 Union street, was yesterday awarded \$1,000 against the city of Indianapolis by Judge Bartholomew. Mrs. Neighbours, an aged lady, was driving on Broadway last fall, and was thrown from her vehicle, sustaining permanent injuries. She alleged that the accident was caused through the negligence of the city in keeping the street in the proper

A Decision on Annexation. The Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decision of the Tipton Circuit Court in the case of John Chandler and others against the city of Kokomo. Some alleged unplatted territory owned by Chandler and others near Kokomo was annexed by the order of the Commissioners of Howard county, whereupon the property owners, who objected to annexation, appealed from the order and secured a change of venue to Tipton county. The Circuit Court there again ordered the territory annexed, and the owners appealed to the Supreme Court, which yesterday decided in their favor, reversing the lower court's finding. The appellee claimed that the growth of the city in the direction of the property in question made its annexation necessary, and insisted that the land was unplatted because of the fact that Chandler occupied and orchard, and it was admitted by the remonstrance against annexation to be agricultural and horticultural lands. The tract is 245 by 850 feet. The opinion of the Supreme Court holds that platting may consist alone in drawings and statements upon paper and does not imply such markings and subdivisions upon the lands as to dis tinguish them from unplatted lands. The only feature in which the jurisdiction of th Common Council and that of the Board of Commissioners were distinguished was, the opinion says, in the one fact as to whether the lands to be annexed were platted or unplatted. This fact was clearly a jurislictional fact, and it was, as such, not only necessary to be alleged, but also to be

The court holds that the evidence fails wholly to support the issue upon the essential requisite, and that the lower court erred in overruling the motion for a new

Receiver Can Borrow \$13,000. Horace M. Hadley, the recently appointed eceiver of the Bedford Stone Company, appeared before Judge Brown yesterday and petitioned for leave to borrow the sum of \$13,000, an amount necessary to continue the business of the company and to satisfy a first mortgage. The court directed the receiver to procure the sum and to use the money received to prevent a sale of the property on March 15 on the debt maturing on that date. The court further ordered hat the receiver's certificate, when issued shall secure to the person advancing the sum a lien on all the property in the ands of the receiver. It is specified that the lien shall not be paramount to the lier of the mortgages of the Indiana Stone Com cany for the remainder of the debt secured

by the mortgage. Bowser Seeks a Receiver.

Allen A. Bowser yesterday petitioned Judge Winters to appoint a receiver for the affairs of the Spencerian Business College, of this city. The plaintiff alleges that a year ago he became a partner in the conern with Ephraim E. Admire, who is the president of the college. He avows that the institution is now insolvent, and that the furniture of the rooms is incumbered with chattel mortgages. The court is asked o appoint a receiver and to restrain the lefendant, Admire, from collecting outstandng accounts. Recently the latter brought suit against Bowser for \$5,000, alleging that he, with others, had conspired to detroy the business of the college.

Out of a Bank Failure.

Judge Harper is trying the case of Charles Jackson & Co., Terre Haute brokers, against the Michael Sells Company, of this city. The suit is to recover the amount of a check issued by Sells in favor of the | the candidates for Council to reduce sal-Jackson company for a consignment of hogs. The amount of the check was \$500, which Sells forwarded to Jackson through the Meridian National Bank, of this city, and the Prairie Bank, of Terre Haute. The check was sent to Terre Haute on Aug. 11, 1893, and on the following day the institution closed its doors.

In Favor of the Bank. Judge Harper yesterday awarded the Bank of Commerce judgment against the D. E. Stone Furniture Company for \$10,935. Suit was filed against the company some time ago on a note secured by a first mortgage, and executed by the furniture com-pany. It was shown by the plaintiff that the establishment was insolvent at the time of the drawing of the note, Judgment for \$5,519 was also found against the company in favor of Charles E. Cooper, who held a second mortgage.

Corbaley's Case on Trial. The damage suit of William H. Corbaley against the Consumers' Gas Trust Company is being tried before Judge Winters. The plaintiff was the owner of the property destroyed in February, 1893, at the corner of Illinois and Twenty-sixth streets by a natural-gas explosion. It is averred that the defendant permitted its gas mains to eak for some weeks prior to the explosion.

Damages in the sum of \$1,200 are asked. THE COURT RECORD.

Supreme Court Opinions.

16672. Chandler et al. vs. Common Coun-cil, etc. Tipton C. C. Reversed. Hackney, J.-As the statute does not prescribe the reasons which shall be sufficient for the annexation of contiguous territory by a city (R. S. 1894, Sec. 3659), the question s necessarily left to the sound discretion of the authority passing on the petition. There was a failure of proof that the land sought to be annexed was unplatted. 16691. Thomas et al. vs. Johnson. Starke Reversed. Howard, J.-A writ of attachment was a lien upon all the lands of the defendant in the county from the time it was placed in the hands of the sheriff of that county. The lien, however, in a sense is inchoate and becomes perfected only in the final judgement. The lien may also be lost by the failure to make a levy. In case a personal judgment only is taken and no order is made as to sale of attached property, there is a release of the llen of the attachment. 16642. Gourley vs. Embree. Gibson C. C. Dismissed. Dailey, J.-The assignment of errors shall contain the full names of the parties, or the appeal will be dismissed.

16142. Haggard et al. vs. Stehlin et al. Marion C. C. Rehearing deried. Appellate Court Opinions. Walter A. Wood & Co. vs. Irons. Montgomery C. C. Affirmed. Gavin, J .-Possession by the adverse party of notes, orders and warrants involved in the action is a sufficient excuse for not filing copies with an answer and cross complaint. 2. Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, A pleading on a breach of warranty should but act promptly, easily and efficiently.

set forth specifically in what respect the machine did not work well. 1132. Marion Street-railway Company vs. Shaffer. Blackford C. C. Affirmed. Lotz, J .- It is not contributory negligence per se for a passenger to stand or sit upon the platform of a street railway car. The evidence tends to support the finding. 1076. P., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company ys Judd, Administrator. Bartholomew C. C. Reversed. Ross, J.-A complaint for damages for personal injuries charging generally a willful or intentional injury are sufficient to withstand a demurrer. The evidence does not sustain the verdict. Superior Court.

Room 1-James M. Winters, Judge. William H. Corbaley vs. Consumers' Gas Trust Company; damages. On trial by Ottellie Emery vs. Elijah W. Knapp et al.; note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$26.44. Delia Curtis vs. Samuel A. Fenneman et al.; foreclosure. Dismissed and costs paid. Melinda K. Justice vs. Samuel A. Fenneman et al.; foreclosure. Dismissed and

costs paid. Augusta P. Cordes vs. Herman Cordes; divorce. Evidence heard and taken under Room 2-J. W. Harper, Judge. Bank of Commerce vs. D. E. Stone Fur-

niture Company; suit on note and to foreclose mortgage. Trial by court. Finding and judgment for plaintiff, Bank of Commerce, for \$10,935. Also, finding and judgment for cross complainant, Charles E. Cooper, for \$5,519. Decree of foreclosure. Charles Jackson et al. vs. Michael Sells et al.; suit on account. On trial by court. Room 3-Pliny W. Bartholomew, Judge.

C. & St. L.; damages. Dismissed and costs Martha J. Neighbours vs. City of Indianapolis; damages. Jury finds for plaintiff in the sum of \$1,000. Star Saving and Loan Association vs. George S. Kerr et al.; foreclosure. Judgment for \$768.55. Decree of foreclosure and sale ordered. William J. Lowery vs. Bobbs Medical Institute; commission. On trial by jury.

Indianapolis Brewing Company vs. C., C.,

Edgar A. Brown, Judge. Watertown Spring Wagon Company vs. Walter J. Hubbard, Assignee, et al.; re-Dismissed by plaintiff. C. E. Murray vs. William B. Fulwider's Estate; claim. Allowed by administrator

Circuit Court.

New Suits Filed. No. 3 Indiana Mutual Loan Association vs. George P. Albrecht et al.; to foreclose mertgage. Superior Court, Room 2. Allen A. Bowser vs. Ephraim E. Admire; for the appointment of a receiver. Superior Court, Room 1. Jacob Block vs. James E. Jay; on account. Superior Court, Room 2.

Susana Fl Williams vs. Jos. F. Williams: divorce. Superior Court, Room 1. Theodore Weiland vs. the Vernon Insurance Company; suit on policy. Superior Mutual Home and Savings Association vs. John L. Wilkerson; foreclosure of mortgage. Superior Court, Room 3.

QUESTION OF CITYHOOD.

West Indianapolis Will To-Day Determine Her Choice.

West Indianapolis votes to-day on the question of whether it shall become a city or remain a town. Under the law any town of more than two thousand inhabitants may become a city by a vote of a majority of the voters. West Indianapolis has something over six thousand inhabitants, and a good many of the citizens are in favor of becoming a city. A leading citizen of it as a homestead, with his dwelling, barn | Democratic proclivities said yesterday in speaking of the election:

> "If it were not for politics I believe I would be in favor of making a city out of West Indianapolis. There can be no doubt that the present form of government is ridiculous. The only question is whether a city government would be any better. As it is, the board consists of three members, elected by a popular vote of all the citizens. The law does not permit the number to be enlarged, and it does not provide for any other head than the board of trustees. They meet in the Town Hall every week. The general public is admitted to the meetings. When the board is called to order a general discussion ensues, in which all persons present engage, without limit as to time and without regard to age, race, sex, color, occupation or intelligence. Any question of any importance is discussed ad nauseam by such citizens as Jimmy Hagerty. Andy Kane and Jim McNulty until the board are utterly worn out and adjourn to get rid of the gang. No business of any importance can be transacted under such circumstances, and the affairs of the town have gone steadily from bad to worse, till we have reached the limit of our indebtedness and have neither cash nor credit. I do not blame the present board for the worthlessness of its work so much as I do the system under which they work and which I understand is necessary under a town government. "The board gets into a shiftless way of doing or neglecting business and puts off everything that comes before it until the public has become sick and disgusted with the whole business. Such matters as the opening of Kentucky avenue, the procuring of the new bridge, the granting or refusing of gas, water, street car, electric light and other franchises never are disposed of in a satisfactory way. For instance, it is a wellknown fact that the town has no contract at all with the Indianapolis Natural-gas Company, because the franchise ordinance was sent back and forth from committee to committee and officer to officer until it was finally lost in the shuffle "The people who want a city say that will help real estate. Perhaps it will.

don't know; all the real estate men seem to be for it. They say the city will have a head, a Mayor, to look after and superintend things, and that three wards with two en each will give the different parts of the town better representation in the government. I believe I would favor both of these things. They say that both committees have pledged themselves that salaries shall be reduced so as to make a city government as cheap as a town. am not much impressed by what political committees say, but I guess we could pledge aries, or we could easily beat any man who would not promise. They say that it would be better to have elections only once

in two years, rather than every year; and this I am in favor of. "We have a money-order branch here now and a free delivery system; but as Albert Sahm says that both will stay, if we get a charter, I don't see that that makes any difference. The people who don't want a city government say that taxes will be increased, and so will the debt of the place. I believe that would be pretty hard to do, as the town has about struck the limit of both taxation and debt. The people who don't want a city say that the city will lose the benefit of any contracts it may have with the corporations. If that is so, it won't lose much; neither the town nor the citizens ever got anything from these franchises. If there was anything in that argument, I would favor a city, as we might shake our town debt by incorporating as a city. It can't delay annexation, for Mr. Spencer tells me that it is in the power of Indianapolis, under the charter, to take us in at any time, and that the city might take us in the next day after we got a charter for ourselves. "The great objection I see to it is that the present board, which consists of two Republicans and one Democrat, would get to make the districts for the new city wards, and it would probably make two of them Republican and one Democratic, and that would give the Republicans permanent con-trol of the new city. If I thought they would make two of the wards Democratic, I would vote for a city charter; but, as it is, I guess I'll vote against it. We Democrats don't seem to be doing much in the way of elec-

tions this year, and I'm against giving any-thing away to the enemy."

In response to an inquiry from a citizen of West Indianapolis, Postmaster Thompson wrote "Would say in reply to your inquiry of this date that the mail service supplied to West Indianapolis from this office, consisting of money order and registered letter station and free delivery of mail, will not be affected by a change in the system of government for that suburb from a town to a

More Initial Vandalism.

were arrested yesterday by detective Rich-

ards on a charge of defacing the soldiers'

for the same offense, and McGarrahan and

Griffin attempted to scratch out their in-

Charles McGarrahan and John Griffin

and sailors' monument. A few days ago the two visited the monument and carved their initials in the stone work, it is alleged. Two men were afterwards arrested

itials, but without success

Economy and Strength. Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 Doses One Dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

FINDS ANOTHER FIELD

Rev. W. F. Taylor, of First Baptist Church, Goes to Seattle.

He Will Notify His People of His Resignation To-Night-His Work in This City.

At the close of the prayer meeting of the First Baptist Church this evening Rev. W. F. Taylor will inform his people that he will at the next regular business meeting of the church resign his pastorate, to take effect some time in the month of May. This statement of the pastor will not altogether be a surprise, as he had, since his return from the West, told several friends his preference for the pastorate of the church in Seattle, to which he has received a call. When Mr. Taylor's resignation takes ef-

fect he will have had the honor of being pastor of the First Baptist Church for a longer time than any minister except Dr. Day. Mr. Taylor came to the city five years ago from East Orange, N. J. He was welcomed most heartily by all classes in the church, and his pastorate gave promise of usefulness. During these years the Baptist cause in this city has grown as never before. Churches have been organized and houses of worship erected at Haughville and Brightwood; the Garden Baptist Church has again taken its place as an independent, self-sustaining body, and the Woodruff Place station of the First Church will this week organize as an independent church, with a membership of 125. The money and sympathy to carry on this work has come almost entirely from the First Church, and in it all Mr. Taylor's leadership has been displayed and acknowledged. In the Baptist mission work of the State the energies of the man have been especially felt. No body of men will regret this resignation more than the executive board of the State convention. He has been in great demand as a speaker in various conventions and meetings in the State. In fact, Mr. Taylor's ministerial life has by no means been confined to this city. The members of a church like the First seldom realize how much is demanded of their pastor from other fields. During Mr. Taylor's pastorate the church edifice has been completely repaired at a cost of \$22,000, making it one of the most beautiful audience rooms in the State. A very large number has been added to the membership of the church by letter and about the same number as when the pastor came; this is owing to the fact that people have been encouraged to connect selves with the new interests which have been nourished by the home church, and to the fact that a year ago the list of membership was partly revised and nearly a hundred dropped from the roll. When Mr. Taylor was asked what led him to take

this step he replied: "Simply a question of duty. The church at Seattle called me to become its pastor without seeing or hearing me. The call ! declined, for I thought that more was promised than the church could fulfill, and notwithstanding a kind rebuke for their course, they called me again upon any terms agreeable to myself. So I determined to visit them. Then my duty was plain. The opportunity for usefulness is unsur-

passed As Mr. Taylor notified a few people of this intention to resign it is a surprise that they did not take steps to prevent this action. Many people in the city will think that a mistake has been made in permitting him to go. He has but few superiors as an off-hand speaker. In preaching he uses no notes, speaks distinctly, never hesitates or makes grammatical blunders. With his associate pastors in the city he stands high, and the expression of the members of the church who had heard of his contemplated resignation is that of regret that ne is going to take such action. The church has not given any thought yet as to filling his place, but will doubtless endeavor to get one of the strongest and most able men in the Baptist ranks for their

Mr. Taylor yesterday sold his property on North Meridian street to Mr. Henry Knippenberg.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Frank W. Flanner left yesterday for Mrs. John C. Dean will not hold her regular Thursday afternoon reception to-day. Major and Mrs. W. J. Richards and son have returned from a visit to New Orelans. The Ormonde Club has changed the date for its next dance from March 23 to the

Mrs. Laura Ritzinger Briggs, of Boston, s visiting her mother, Mrs. M. F. Ritz-Miss Mary Taylor, of North Delaware street, will give a musicale to a few friends

Friday evening. The Americus Club will give a dance the 22d and a farce the 28th of this month for the entertainment of the members. The Cornell College Glee Club will give a concert here the evening of the 28th, and in the afternoon they will be given a reception at the Propylacum. Mrs. J. E. Workman, of Springfield, O., is the guest of Mrs. I. H. Kiersted, on East

Vermont street. Mr. Kiersted, who is in Goshen, will return home to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. James N. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Constantin Riegger and Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Recker have issued invita-tions for a musicale Tuesday evening, the 20th, at the residence of the former, No. 952 North Meridian street. Dr. Martha J. Smith entertained a num-

ber of friends last evening with cards and music at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Ferguson, on North Meridian street. Dr. Smith was assisted by Miss Frances Merrill and Miss Ferguson. Miss Margaret Barry will leave next week for Redlands, Cal., to join Mrs. T. A. Lewis and daughter Katharine and to be prese at the marriage of the latter to Mr. Robert

Davis, of Boston. Mr. Davis and his bride

will make their home in California for a few years. Mrs. Joseph A. Milburn will speak to the women of the Reformatory Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the following Wednesday afternoon she will address the students of Mrs. Blaker's Normal and Training School and the teachers of the Free Kindergarten in the parlors of the Second Presbyterian Church. At a meeting of the Woman's Missionary

Society of the Second Presbyterian Church yesterday Mrs. E. H. Eldridge was elected president, Mrs. J. G. McDowell vice president, Mrs. H. S. Tucker treasurer, Mrs. W H. Griffith recording secretary, Mrs. J. L. Mothershead corresponding secretary and Mrs. M. M. Finch secretary of literature. Among the announcements for the next few weeks are the Dramatic Club play, "In Honor Bound," the 30th, repeated for the Industrial Union the 31st; Art Association reception, April 3; annual meeting of the Local Council, 3d and 4th; third dance of the German Club, 4th; a repetition of N. Booth Tarkington's play, "The Ruse," for the benefit of the Kindergarten, 6th; Propylaeum party for children, 7th.

Miss Julia Ritzinger gave a very pretty tea yesterday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, to a few friends. Assisting her were her mother, Mrs. Myla F. Ritzinger, and sister, Mrs. Briggs, of Boston. A profusion of carnations, red, pink and white roses were used for floral embellishments in the several rooms. The young ladies assisting were Miss Augusta Lyon, Miss Anna Hasselman, Miss Bessie Butler and Miss Jo-Hyde. All the entertainers wore dainty light gowns. The mantels were adorned with the flowers and the buffet with green tissue. The guests were the younger friends of the hostess. An interesting programme was presented at the Matinee Musicale yesterday after-

Camille Saint-Saens, the famous French composer, was represented in vocal and instrumental solos and concerted numbers. The society heard, for the first time, Mrs. Chidester, a new member, who sang "Since Every Soul." She has a soprano voice, well cultivated, which she uses with dramatic effect and expression. The audience was much pleased. Miss Harriet Porter, of Peru, has been but seldom heard since joining the Musicale. She played "Third Mazurka, Op. 66," exceedingly well. The most notable performance of the afternoon was the playing of the "Second Concerto, Op. 22, Andante Sosteunto, Allegro Scherzando," by Mrs. Anna Wilcox Barry, with orchestral parts played on the second plane by Mrs. J. R. Lilley. The composition is not only beautiful but it received a musicianly interpretation by Miss Barry. The other soloists were Miss Sweenie and Miss Hollweg. "Now Lovely Spring; Her Flowers," was sung by Mrs. Lynn, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Howland and Miss Robinson, and an "Orchestra Suite, Op. 49, Prelude, Savabaude and Finale," was played by Mrs. J. R. Litley, Mrs. Leckner, Miss Dietrichs and Mrs. Kiser. The chorus song. "Crossing the Bar," by Neldlinger, and Mrs. J. S. Jenckes read selections from the Musical Courier.

She Found the Furniture Gone. Amos Lintner, residing at No. 555 West Washington street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of assault and battery against his wife. Yesterday morning, while his wife was absent from the house, Lintner, who is not of an amiable disno-



ONE ENJOYS

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sition, sent the household goods by express wagon to his mother's home, in North Indianapolis. His wife returned and found the house locked and saw the house empty She found her husband, who blandly informed her of his actions. He grew at gry at accusations made against him Ly wife and abused her. She immediately found patrolman Asche, who arrested Lint-

THE PASSING OF CHOLERA. It May Never Again Amount to Plague in Any Civilized Land. ondon Times.

Dr. Klein, F. R. S., lecturer on general inatomy and physiology at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, delivered a lecture on cholera at the London Institution on Thurs-

The lecturer said that the prevention of cholera was beset with less difficulty than that of some of the communicable diseases which in towns we had almost constantly among us. He quoted an account of Mr. Ernest Hart of the great religious festival of Kumbh Fair of Hardwar, a town on the Ganges, at which, in 1891, 800,-00 to 1,000,000 pilgrims assembled. In the opinion of many experienced officials the most complete sanitary arrangement would ne powerless to prevent the spread of cholera, if the fair was allowed to take place. The pilgrims coming from choleranfected districts brought the infection with them, and two people died of undoubted cholera at Hardwar during the most crowded period. Owing, however, to the excelent and stringent sanitary precautions the infection did not spread. No more cases arose in the town or camp, nor did the disease develop on the track of the dispersing oilgrims. That was unquestionably one of the most remarkable and brilliant achievements of sanitation in the whole history of

Not only in India, but also in Europe, had

it been demonstrated that cholera was a preventable disease. In 1892 cholera broke out in Hamburg. The insanitary conditions of its dock and port population and the polluted supply of drinking water brought for Hamburg the long-predicted day of reckoning. In former years the establish-ment of such a focus of cholera as Hamburg, which has vast communications and intercourse with the whole of Germany rould have been followed by innumerable foci of cholera all over Germany. Yet there was the remarkable fact that, with number of towns, Germany did not suffer from any further epidemic outbreaks. And the same fact was illustrated in 1892 in a perhaps more striking manner in England. Sir John Simon had years back inissed on the importance of considering cholera and also typhoid fever as a filth disease. It had since become an axiom in sanitary science to isolate the patient, to disinfect or destroy all articles soiled by him to prevent such filth from gaining access to drinking water and to articles of food, and to insist that the hands that had been in contact with such soiled articles should be scrupulously cleaned in order to avoid self-infection; in short, to prevent and to avoid the contagion being swallowed By carrying out these precepts it had become possible to prevent the spread of cholera epidemically, and this had been successfully accomplished. This success implied two things-(1) the locality before the introduction of a case

of cholera should be in a proper sanitary condition, and (2) on the appearance of a case of cholera the measures for isolation and disinfection should be at once put in practice. There should be no attempt at hiding or ignoring; but the fact should be openly and boldly recognized and action

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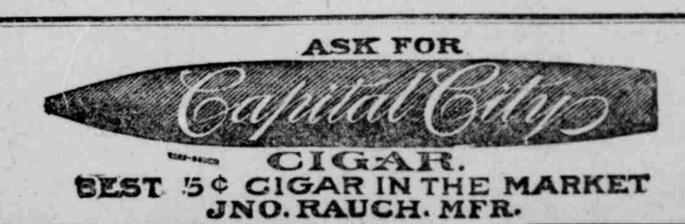
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